Amneemente and Meetings.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Exhibition, at 2:30 and at 8. BOOTH'S THEATER.—"King John." John McCullough and Agnes Booth. Colosseus .- Day and evening: "London by Night." DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Oliver Twist." Ninio's Theaten .- " The Lady of the Lake." Union Square Theater. - "Camille." Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S TREATER .- "Claudestine Marriage."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Annual Exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Summer Night Concerts. STRINWAY HALL.-Farewell Concert of Signor Pasic STRONG PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.-Lecture. Mrs. Susan

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Susiness Nonces.

HAS PAID OVER NINETEEN THOUSAND CLAIMS, IMPORTANT TO THE SENSITIVE.

Persons with solve brains and of a deliente organization should nev be subject to violent purgation or any other treatment calculated to protrate them. Lecchine, cupping, starring, and intestinal rasping, are of doubtful expediency in any case, but they are almost certain death to the sensitive and fragile. What such persons need is siluulation, and the very best conjugating they can take is Hospetten's Stonach Bitthus. To give deal time medicines to the nervous, the debilitated, the infirm, the emeriated, the desponding is like firing broadsides into a sinking clip. Thousands of dy-poptics are killed ever year by medicines that sap the physical and constitutional stanton which, if reinforced by that ponerful vegetable toule, would soon prove an overmatch for the disease. It is true that the bowels require to be releved and regulated, and the liver controlled, as well as the stomach to be touch and the system strongthened; and let it be borne in mind that the Bitters accomplish

THE TEIBUNE EXTRA No. 18 contains in full Carl Schorr's Eulogy on Charles Sumner, the address by Wendell Phillips, and the funeral hyun by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, prefacing the oration. To these are added several of the most striking tribute disent Squaters and Representatives in Congress. Price of single copies, postpant, 5 cents; 6 copies, 25 cents; 25 copies, \$1 THE THIBUNE, New-York.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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During the construction of the front of the new Tribune wilding. The Pribune Office may be found in the first widing in the rear on Sprince st. The Pribune Counting own is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door now is given by the first from the old site.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1874.

TRIPLE SHEET.

Ex-President Thiers has expressed himself in favor of a dissolution of the Assembly. The Paris papers think that the Ministry is more for business than political purposes. A majority of the Assembly is said to be disposed to support the new Ministry. ---- The Carlists ere intrenching themselves at Estella. ---- The authorities in Chili have concluded that they had no right to imprison the captain of the Tacna.

The Senate continued in session until 7:15 Saturday morning, the Civil Rights bill having been under consid eration all night: the bill after being amended was passed-29 to 16. In the House, on Saturday, the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill were considered; the larger part of the session was occupied in discussing and disposing of reports from the Military

An investigation into the affairs of State Treasurer Raines shows nothing affecting his character. = The coroner's inquest in the case of the Mill River disaster will begin to-day. ==== The Centennial Commission on Saturday made public a statement of the present condition of affairs connected with the proposed cele

The Rev. George B. Cheever delivered another lecture in the course on "Evidences of Christianity." - A Brooklyn rag-picker murdered a friend. - An Italian barkeeper fatally shot an Irish laborer. - Gold, 112;, 1121. - Thermometer, 629, 659, 569.

On the eighth page of THE TRIBUNE We continue the publication of early Summer letters. Our correspondent furnishes such data concerning the opening season at Atlantic City as are most desirable for the Summer birds of passage.

Very few crimes of the graver sort have been chronicled in this vicinity during the past month, but the monotony of metropolitan peace was broken yesterday by two murders. If it could be separated from the fatal result, the wounded dignity which made a murderer out of a Brooklyn ragpicker would seem grotesque.

Brooklyn officials are abusing the Governor for having called an extra term of the Oyer and Terminer, and are straining technicalities to prove that it is illegal, is suspicious. Are they afraid to have a non-resident Judge on the bench? Their noisy opposition to the work to have these cases taken before Judge has been found, strange to say, in an in the act of perpetrating the higher crime.

Daniels will be granted. It is a delicate matter, but as the calendars of the other Courts are overloaded, one with minor and the other with capital cases, the request will in no sense be a slur upon the local judges.

Mexico sends out more horrible stories of superstition than any other land. The latest is to the effect that a witch-burning mania has appeared in the Province of Sinaloa. Several persons have already been burned for 'sorcery," and the local authorities complacently report that they are preparing to execute all that are accused of the novel crime. As a Christian missionary was very lately killed by the priest-ridden provincials of Sinaloa, these executions for witchcraft seem quite in keeping with the darkness of the region.

A letter from John Paul, published on the second page of THE TRIBUNE, indicates that the villagers of ill-fated Williamsburg, Mass., did not lie down to peaceful dreams last Thursday night. Sleeping as they did in the possible track of a threatened flood, their nervousness was excusable, if there is anything in precedent. Other details of the incidents on the field of the late catastrophe will be found in a letter from the same pen on our first and second pages. Everybody will be glad to learn that although the Mill River Valley is a valley of desolation, the enterprises that have made it a hive of busy industry are not "wiped out." The mill-owners are preparing to rebuild; and, if the work-people can be aided long enough to of course established by the Commissioners' recover some part of what they have lost, the old prosperity will return anon.

The recent letter of Chancellor Winchell which instituted a parallel, in a vein of brilliant irony, between the modifications of vessels built by human hands and the series of equine forms discovered principally by Prof. Marsh, has elicited several replies from correspondents which are printed on our third page. The line of argument adopted in these answers, is chiefly that of pushing the parallel suggested by the Chancellor to conclusions of an extraordinary character, and in one case the ironical method which he has used with such skill, is employed by his opponent. The position of Prof. Winchell, admitting development, but opposing Darwinism, is especially open to this form of attack. There is perhaps no discussion of the day of more general interest than that which has arisen with the views advocated by Mr. Darwin; and so long as the controversy is limited to its scientific aspect, and is conducted with the notable good-humor in which the present correspondence has opened, it cannot fail to prove attractive to thoughtful readers, with whatever theory their sympathies may be arrayed.

We present on our third page a report of the proceedings of the Boston meeting of the American Oriental Society. As a rule the meetings of this body have been rather wanting in popular interest, and it is scarcely to be expected that the general reader will be warmly attracted by discussions on Sanscrit he pressed with such persistent devotion durroots and Hebrew derivatives. This year's meeting was a notable exception to the rule, and will appeal to a wider audience than the few who devote themselves to oriental studies. The principal feature of the occasion was a review by Prof. Adler of the conclusions which German students have reached in investigating the authorship and authenticity of the books of the Old Testament; and while doubtless many readers will agree with him in the conclusion that the results of all this far-fetched criticism have scarcely rewarded the labor and genius expended, it is never- branch of Congress. In the probable event theless interesting to learn what has been of its becoming a law, the era of conscientious accomplished and whither the results of inquiry are tending. The finding in this country democracy, which began twelve years ago, of a stray manuscript in Ethiopic characters, the and has continued ever since, may be considdecision as to the alleged Phoenician inscrip- ered closed. The Republican party in this tions in Brazil, and the curious ideas which act exhausts its power in the direction of received at the are connected in different languages with internal organs of the body will prove of general interest.

THE WEST AND THE RAILROADS. The contest between the railroads and the Western grangers is evidently approaching a crisis, and there is a prospect of serious trouble before the season is over. The new laws in Illinois and Wisconsin, reducing tolls, are generally resisted by the companies, while the State authorities, on the other hand, are disposed to enforce them with all possible promptness and vigor. The Chicago and North-Western and the Milwaukee and St. Paul roads contest the constitutionality of the Wisconsin law upon the grounds set forth in the opinions of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Curtis, to which we alluded some days ago, and they have endeavored to obtain the consent of the Governor to try the question at once in the Federal courts. To this, however, the Governor will not agree, and proceedings have already been taken in the Supreme Court of the State to vacate the charters of the companies. Of course the action must come at last to the Supreme Court of the United States; but meanwhile both the railroads and the public may be subjected to innumerable losses and vexations. Actions for the recovery of penalties may be tried by Justices of the Peace all over the State : District-Attorneys are required to prosecute them free of expense to the complainant; and three times the amount of the overcharge may also be recovered in civil suits. As the Constitution of Wisconsin expressly provides that the Legislature may at any time alter or revoke charters of its own granting, it would seem that the principles of the famous Dartmouth College decision will not apply to the Wisconsin cases, and the State courts may be expected to sustain the law. Seeing that every traveler in the State may institute a separate suit, the conductors have received orders to throw an ingenious variety of obstacles in the way of any man who tries to make up a case by tendering the legal fare of three cents a mile. They are not to tell passengers the distance from station to station, and if a traveler offers them a penny less than the exact amount, they are to make no explanation, but let him ride as far as the money would take him at four cents a mile, and then put him off.

In Illinois a somewhat different policy has been pursued. The Railroad law empowers the Board of Commissioners to determine what are reasonable rates of toll, and in any suit before one of the State courts the burden The fact that the partisans of the indicted of proving that the schedule adopted by them was not reasonable would be thrown upon the companies. In the Federal courts, however, the onus probandi would be upon the other side, and the Commissioners would have to show that the rates adopted by the company were unreasonable-which would render the new Court is an insult to the Brooklyn bench, law practically useless. The ingenuity of the indeed of this offense, for the State courts are and all who have at heart the cause of Reform | railroads, accordingly, has been applied to the will unite in the hope that the request which removal of the question from the State to the ted for the right side-bat of violating a stat-District-Attorney Winslow will make this Federal tribunals. The means of doing this ute of the United States for the purpose and

Act of Congress of April 20, 1871, designed "to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment." This Act provides that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or "usage of any State, shall subject or cause to be subjected any person within the jurisdic-"tion of the United States to the deprivation " of any rights, privileges, or immunities se-"cured by the Constitution of the United "States," shall be liable in an action to be brought in the District or Circuit Court of the United States. It can hardly be doubted that this statute was designed merely to supplement the previous acts passed to secure the civil rights of the freedmen; but by its terms it is not restricted to any such special purpose; and under a decision of the United States Circuit Court in Illinois that the right, privilege, or immunity to be secured by the Constitution may be one of property as well as person, and that corporations as well as individuals may sue under the Act, it will be seen that the statute can be made to cover an amazing variety of cases.

Acting upon this broad interpretation of the Act of 1871, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, having been sued by the Railroad Commissioners in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari to remove the case to the Federal tribunal, and the application was granted. The State Court, however, refused to obey, and went on with the trial. The charge of extortion was schedule, and the jury found a verdict against the company for \$3,000.

The conflict of jurisdiction thus raised will be watched with deep concern. It affects interests much more extensive than those of the railways, and we trust the State authorities in Illinois will cooperate frankly with the counsel for the roads in putting the question at once in the way of a final settlement. The danger lies in the fact that local officers in the West are too easily influenced by excited and clamorous constituencies, and are disposed just now to assume a most peremptory and emphatic tone towards the "odious monopo-"lists" who seem to be in their power. As for the cheap transportation problem, that is as far from a solution as ever. If the companies carry their point in the present case, the Illinois railroad law will collapse like the great transatlantic balloon. If they are beaten in the courts, they will put their money into politics, and make Legislatures, Commissions, Governors, and Judges to suit themselves.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. Sumner, like the Cid Campeador, has gained one of his greatest victories after death. The bill which in his hands so often failed in a Senate where his own superiority was a constant challenge to opposition, passed by a large majority on Saturday morning, after a continuous session of twenty hours. It contains some modifications from the scheme which he had made and supported, but in general it embodies the views which ing the last years of his life, and the thought that it was so soon to receive the suffrages of the Senate would have been of the highest consolation to him, when he lay on his bed of death, leaving as his last legacy to the friends about him, the injunction that they should not

"let the Civil Rights bill fail." The House of Representatives has yet to act upon this bill, but there is little reason to doubt that the same considerations which have induced the Senate to give it their votes will be equally powerful in the more popular experiment, based upon convictions of genuine giving absolute equality of civil rights to the enfranchised slaves. So far as political measures can accomplish it, the work is done. It remains to be seen whether it is within the scope of human legislation so to abolish a senseless prejudice of color that its practical manifestation, at least, shall be banished from the everyday life of the people. Mr. Garfield once said, in a burst of loyal enthusiasm which did great credit to his heart, that a nation which had put down the greatest rebellion the world ever saw could collect the tax on whisky. But as it turned out, it could do nothing of the kind; and, after the House has acted upon this Civil Rights bill, we shall await, with great interest, not unmingled with anxiety, the result of the collision between a traditional and unchristian prejudice and a law which is avowedly founded upon the Golden Rule.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

One of the most significant items of news we have recently had from the South was contained in an obscure little paragraph printed last Saturday: "The sale of the property of delinquent tax-payers of Charleston County. 'S. C., was concluded yesterday. Twenty-nine hundred pieces of real estate in the county have been forfeited to the State for want of bidders." The plain English of this is that the Ring of thieves who have been plundering the State, with the sanction of the Federal Administration, have taken all the ready money of the citizens and are now confiscating their lands and houses. The probability is that very few of these three thousand parcels of property, forfeited within a week in and around Charleston, will be redeemed within the ninety days allowed by law. Nobody will buy them under the present condition of affairs, because nobody can possibly pay the charges on them. They will remain as public property until general bankruptcy or some other catastrophe puts a new face upon the situation, and then they will pass into strange hands. Indeed, when a State cannot collect its taxes even by distraint, we do not know why it is not bankrupt already.

Everybody admits that South Carolina has been brought to this pass by a set of the most rascally public officers to be found anywhere off of Blackwell's Island; that they were raised to power by the influence of the authorities at Washington; and that Congress. alarmed at the monstrous proportions of this creature of Republican folly and maladministration, has been seeking in vain for some means of crushing it. Let us remind those honest and well-meaning persons at Washington who want to do something for South Carolina that a very good opportunity was spoiled only a few weeks ago. A steamboat captain concerned in a wholesale fraud by which the Charleston Ring voted itself into office at the last election was convicted-not too corrupt to punish election frauds commit-

He was sentenced to a fine, and was immediately pardoned by "Frederick A. Sawyer, Acting lie, while we run, like children, after a new "Secretary of the Treasury." We have not plaything? the slightest doubt that one way to relieve South Carolina would be to force Mr. Sawyer to resign.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. A Committee of the House of Representa-

tives has just presented a report which no good citizen can read without mortification. It is in reply to a resolution of inquiry into the practicability of finishing the Washington Monument at the National Capital in time for the Centennial celebration; and besides an it gives a history of the undertaking from its beginning. Such a narrative of failure, indifference, neglect, and ingratitude may well make us doubt whether we are really a patriotic people. It is no less than ninety years since the United States of America first attempted to construct a national meaument to George Washington. The Continental Congress in 1783 passed a resolution for the erection of an equestrian statue on a marble pedestal upon which should be represented memorable incidents of the war of independence. Nothing was done however under this resolution, and after Washington's death a new scheme was devised, Congress asking and obtaining from the widow of the illustrious patriot in 1709 permission to deposit his remains beneath a marble monument to be set up at the capital. There was some further legislation respecting this design, but no appropriation was ever made for it. The plan of a voluntary association of citizens for the collection of funds and the execution of the work was adopted in 1833, Chief-Justice Marshall being its first President and ex-President Madison its second. The corner-stone of the obelisk which has so long reared its unfinished head on the banks of the Potomac was laid July 4th, 1848, and the work was continued with tolerable regularity until 1854, when the funds were exhausted after the expenditure of \$239,000. Since that time only four feet have been added to the hight of the monument (making its present elevation 174 feet), and the trifling contributions received are scarcely more than enough to pay the petty expenses (less than a thousand dollars a year) of taking care of the property. The Association holds a balance of about \$15,000, in eash and securities. New-York has voted an appropriation of \$10,000, conditioned upon the collection of enough money to complete the shaft. New-Jersey has subscribed \$3,000 and Minnesota \$2,000 on the same terms; and California, by a vote of the Legislature, has resolved to give \$1,000 a year until the monument is finished, but the Treasurer of the Society has not received the money. Private subscriptions

ceased long ago. The original plan of the monument embraced a grand circular colonnaded building two hundred and fifty feet in diameter and one hundred feet high, from which was to rise the marble-faced shaft to a hight of 600 feet above the ground. The tallest structure on the globe is supposed to be the great pyramid of Cheops, which has an elevation of only 480 feet. The spire of the unfinished cathedral of Cologne is intended to be 510 feet high; but at present there are very few edifices of any kind that exceed 400 feet. Many objections have been made to the plan of our monument on artistic considerations, and of late some fears have been expressed as to its stability. A competent officer of engineers, Lieut. W. L. Marshall, was recently detailed by the Secretary of War to make an examination of the work, and his report is submitted with that of the Committee. Lieut. Marshall discovered that the foundation was in excellent condition, and that the deflection of the axis of the shaft from the perpendicular was only to set forth a vice in such attractive colors about an inch and a half. In the that it makes even sober, steady-going folk construction of the obelisk, however, feel so pleased with the probable consequences fault. there was one serious marble blocks had been dressed to accurate bearing surfaces for a few inches from the face, and beveled away in the rear. The result of this was to throw an excessive pressure upon the exterior edges, and as a consequence the lower blocks are seriously chipped and defaced. The completion of the shaft would of course increase the evil. But this is not all. While the masonry of the foundation is secure, it is necessary also to take into consideration the stability of the earth and clay upon which it rests. The tendency of such a bed under great pressure is to yield by lateral motion, and a calculation shows that the weight which the bed ought to bear in this case is equivalent to 20,305 pounds per square foot. The weight of the completed monument, supposing it to be uniformly distributed, would be 18,595 pounds per square foot. But in violent storms the wind will exert a tremendous force against the shaft, throwing "an excess of pressure on one side of the foundation over "that on the other of nearly five tons per "superficial foot." "The variations of pres-"sure," continues Lieut. Marshall, "will be "greater than the entire pressure upon any "earth foundation I can find recorded. What the effect of such strains will be under the "circumstances cannot be foreseen, but there

sures upon inelastic earth may in time pro-"duce permanent yielding of the foundation "bed, with attendant evil effects." If these calculations are correct there can be no doubt that the plan of the monument must be changed. Lieut, Marshall proposes to carry the shaft to the hight of 400 feet, reducing the thickness of the walls above the portion now built, and substituting brick for stone filling. This will lessen the pressure by about two-thirds, without affecting the stability of the shaft. Instead of the colonnaded pantheon around the base, Lieut. Marshall proposes a terrace 200 feet square at the top and 17 feet high, with grass plots, paved walks, and stone steps. All the drawings. specifications, &c., belonging to the original plan are lost, and the Monument Association has no estimates whatever of the cost of completing the work. Lieut. Marshall places it at \$448,634 for the shaft alone. On the reduced scale suggested by him the obelisk could be finished for \$245,000, and the terrace constructed for \$65,500; total cost, \$310,500; time required, 537 working days.

"is danger that varying and excessive pres-

The Committee want an appropriation from Congress to carry out this plan. These are the days of economy, when Congress does not vote money, except for the benefit of Rings. or the revival of the franking abuse, or the distribution of useless documents, or the increase of official salaries, or the relief of bankrupt corporations. But when we are urged to appropriate millions of dollars in order that the appropriate national celebration

stand as a reproach to the ungrateful Repub-

AN IMMORAL SIDE-SHOW. It is to the credit of Art that she has seldom directly glorified wine-bibbing-at least in modern times. Especially is this true of our English Art, which, from Hogarth down to Cruiksbank, has done what it could to show this ugly vice his own image-holding the mirror up to nature. Thinking, as we do, that Art has done good service in thus using her powers, we must regret the course of a certain firm in our city who seem to be devoting account of the present condition of the work their energies to making intemperance attractive to artistic natures-the very ones that least need incitement to excess. Solomonthat Eastern Lord Bacon-hit for this class of people the very heart of the matter when he warned the Bohemians of his day not to look on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup. He saw that the beauty of the thing was what made its first danger to the golden youth he was ad-

What, then, must we think of the wisdom

of the people-for we acquit them of all ill

intention-who make a picture gallery of their

shop window, and fill it full of portraits of

the stomachs of wine-bibbers, from the mod-

erate drinker up, or down, to the victim of

delirium tremens-the impression left by a

study of the series being, that the more you

drink the more beautiful your stomach becomes.

The first picture, showing us the stomach of

an average deacon, is as repulsive to a true

taste as a Quaker lady's dress, from which

every charm of color has been eliminated. It

is as dull to look at as the side of a barn. It

is as empty of delight as the best parlor in a

New-England farmhouse. It is as proper as

dressing.

the propriety of a maiden of seventy-five Summers on receiving her first offer of marriage. In fact, there is nothing more to attract the eye in this deaconish, virginal stomach than in the Desert of Sahara or the architecture of the Fifth Avenue. Who would not turn with a slight glow of satisfaction from such a tasteless, Philistian apartment to the stomach of the moderate drinker, where a little ornament in the way of brilliaut spot or clouded stain breaks up the monotony of the drab-colored walls? Here is a hint of wallpaper, a suggestion of drapery, a hope of carpets-we begin to feel that something comfortable and hospitable is in store for us. And this hope brightens into certainty as we move on and find ourselves welcomed to the stemach of the tippler. Here the wall is frescoed with considerable elegance, and carpeted to match, and if we had not cast a furtive glance ahead and spied the glories of the stomach of the confirmed drunkard glowing with light and color, its Marcottish curtains vailing the bright light, its Sloanish carpets breaking the footfalls, its Herterish wall-paper masking the bare cartilage-if we had not seen these splendors awaiting us, we should have thought the tippler's modest but cosy stomach the very thing for us. But we can't restrain our eyes from leaping on to the gorgeous get-up of the victim of delirium tremens. No fashionable New-York parlorwhere some crack uphelsterer has been told to go ahead and cut out some other fellow's house, with "never mind the stamps!" for all instructions-was ever arrayed like one of these. We could linger forever before the beauties of this "palatial apartment," to use the language of Jenkins. Like the country parson visiting his lucky city brother with a million dollar church, a stunning parsonage, and a swell salary, who cried "What! Brother 'Ramshorn, all this and heaven too!" we are tempted to exclaim, "What! all this upholstery "and delirium tremens too!" and we appeal to the reader whether it is not a nefarious thing as these pictures do?

A MAY STORY.

A little story was told to us lately which seems to be worth repeating. Some time ago a child ill with hip disease was brought into a certain asylum in Néw-York-a little girl of five years old, who, from fright or weakness, cried bitterly on her admission. Another girl, a little Swede of about nine, heard her. "Is she crying because she has left her mother?" she asked the matron. "No. She has no "mother; she is an orphan." "Her friends, then, may be?" "She has no friends. She has nobody in the world to take care of her, unless she finds one here." Jenny, the little Swede, stood for a minute or two soberly looking at the stranger. She was not a pretty child, nor attractive in any way, being homely, diseased, and ill-tempered, "I think I will take care of her," said Jenny, gravely. "Ill be a friend to her;" and she went over to the stranger, then and there, and began to soothe and humor her. The matron, thinking it only a passing childish outburst, paid no attention to it, even when she found that Jenny had secured a seat at the table next to the child. and had managed to have her placed in the bed next her own in the dormitory. But when the story was told to us, a year afterwards, the little girl had never failed once in ber self-imposed trust. As far as was practicable she took the place of a mother or elder sister to the child who, still lame and suffering. needed a constant attention and care which the matron and nurses could not give. She cut and prepared her food at meals, humored her peevish fancies during the day, and at night was in the habit of lying down half dressed, to be ready to spring up at a moment's warning, and she passed many a night, it was discovered, holding the child's head in her arms or soothing her. On any holiday or when visitors came. Jenny's first anxiety was to make her little charge presentable, just as a fond mother would do: and when the children were once given an excursion, or an afternoon's romp in the grounds. Jenny had an excuse to account for her not going, and actually, although her tears choked her, she being but a child, would have stayed, patient and cheerful, beside the lame child, who could not go, if her deception had not been found out. The Isingular part of the story was, too, that the child was not a lovable nor grateful one; but peevish, jealous and tyrannical towards her poor little nurse, who apologized for and made the best of her to others, after the habit of mothers. There were many other children in the asylum prettier and more winning; but Jenny was true to the one whose only recommendation was that "she had no friends." When we pass through the streets of tene-

ment houses which alternate with some of the most luxurious in the city, and catch glimpses of the thousands of puny, helpless little in Fridadelphia may be inflated to the proportions of an unsuccessful and useless World's Fair, we may point to the unsightly shaft behind the White House, and as if that is to almost certain to bring a death we reart to find no market for its bonds.

most of them, we wish that Jenny was not a poor little pauper in an asylum, but one of the women with means and influence and energy who live just over the way from these houses. If she were, the fact that these wan-faced little beggars have no friends would place them first in her care. Last Summer, in answer to our statement of the necessity that the ill and dying children of the poor should have some means of escape offered to them from the heat and poisonous air of the city, contributions were offered to us for any Summer hospital which could be made available for such purpose, and we were forced to direct thesa contributors to an establishment sustained by Philadelphia, simply because we had none of our own.

The pleasant season is coming at last, after long waiting, when Spring is to stand confessed after her two months of masquerading. The foliage and herbage of the parks and squares are pushing forth with marvelous energy, as if to regain the lost time, and along the balconies of many aristocratic mansions the purple clusters of the wisteria are giving the first and loveliest of the signals of Summer in the city. But the most infallible of signs that the warmer days have come is that in the evening twilight you may now see the sociable stoop of the boarding-house covered with its inmates. For a half year there has been nothing to mark the boarding-house except the blaze of light from all its windows by night. But now the softer evenings draw the tenants of hall-bedrooms and two-pair backs down from their hermitages to gossip and fresh air on the brown-stone steps. The Avenues are as yet a little too painfully conscious of their dignity to allow this; but the side streets are full of these cheerful groups of boarders who "loaf and invite their souls." They have their reward in the crepuscular freshness, and in the intimate expansion of confidence which comes to fellow-mortals in the twilight, when shyness and distrust fade away as their countenances grow vaguer. The uproar of the busy day is forgotten; its little miseries sink out of sight; the obduracy of the steak, the maturity of the egg, the self-assertion of the salad-oil, even the iteration of the hash, cease to vex, and the soul of the cit grows peaceful as his eyes grow heavy.

The hitherto infallible Court column of The London Times has just received a stinging rebuke, which will go far to impair its prestige. It stated recently in that formal and loyal phraseology, which used so to delight Mr. Thackeray that he once had thoughts of lying in wait about the building to see the person who prepared the Court Circular-that the true and 'obvious" cause of the absence of the Duchess of Edinburgh from the last drawing-room was that Her Royal Highness had hopes of an event which would add to her happiness and that of the Duke of Ed inburgh, and the announcement of which would cause general joy in the kingdom. People smiled somewhat in the clubs and the streets, and made remarks upon the wedding and the announcement, saying with Horatio, "Indeed, my Lord, it followed hard upon." But the next morning there was still greater buzzing when The Post announced, by request, that the authoritative and courtly paragraph of the day before had been printed without the knowledge or authorization of the Duke of Edinburgh. By whose, then? is the next question in order, as yet unanswered. Altogether there has been no piece of Court gossip more diverting than this since the days of Mary Tudor, and we cannot but admire the delicacy and propriety of an official press which forms so striking a contrast with that of newer countries.

Cupid, for a little man, is mighty omnipresent, and this Summer will practice his witching archery simultaneously at Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch, and fifty other festive resorts. With no desire to speak disrespectfully of either of the places named, we are bound in common fairness and charity to state that, in the opinion of The Raleigh (N. C.) Crescent, the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia have the finest record to exhibit of matrimonial conquests and contracts. The Crescent speaks simply of what the Springs have done for North Carolina. It was there that Col. John L. Morehead of Charlotte met his fate; it was there that Murray F. Smith of Greensboro' wooed and won the present Mrs. Smith; there that Louis Barringer of Raleigh captured his fair bride: there that Col. Staples became acquainted with Mrs. Col. Staples; there that Eugene Morehead 'met his excellent," as The Crescent phrases it. No wonder that newspaper confidently exclaims: "Go to the old White, this Summer, young man!" We don't know whether it is the scenery of these Springs, or the society, or warming character of the water, or the peculiar excellence of the whisky and water, but those marriageable belles who have tried all the other sweet spots, whether rural or marine, in vain, might do worse than take a run down to the White Sulphur this season.

One part of the probibitory experiment in Massachusetts is to be abandoned. The State Constabi lary, which was to perform miracles of seizure and confiscation, especially in the larger towns and cities, has been found specially inefficient and locally odious, and the corps is to be legislated out of existence. It was rather hard to send down officers from Berkshire to enforce the laws in Boston: and for the State to take away the right of towns to appoint their own police, or rather to force a police upon the towns, came very near to usurpation. The practical operation of the scheme proved extremely discouraging. If there has not been a great deal of bribery and compounding of misdemeanors, then there has been a great deal of perjury and "unparalleled corruption," as one Boston newspaper puts it. We believe that originally it was supposed that the State Constabulary would assist in the enforcement of all the State laws; but though it has done something to suppress gambling, its main energies have been directed against the liquor-sellers-so times against the liquor-sellers' pockets. As a body it is in bad odor, and the Legislature in abolishing it is only obeying the public demand. As for the Liquor law itself, it is to be neither repealed nor amended. The job, has proved altogether too tough for the present Great and General Court.

There used to be a saying among New-York politicians years ago, the substance of which was that, if you supported Tammany, you might get to be an Alderman; if you fought Tammany, they would be willing to send you to Congress to get rid of you. Something of this tendency to compromise seems to be apparent in the treatment of Mr. Richardson at Washington. Mr. Richardson has never opposed the Administration-indeed it is difficult to imagine his opposing anything-but he has brought infinite discredit upon it in more ways than we have space just now to enumerate, and the Administration recognizing the necessity of getting rid of him, is yes determined to make it appear that he goes from choice. In fact, it is so persistent in its notion of letting him down easy that it seems merely a question for him to decide what comfortable berth he will take of the many for which men of twenty times his intellectual weight might sigh in vain. The whole business is preposterous. He is unfit for his post, and should be removed; he would be equally unfit, or more so, for a foreign mission, or a seat on the Bench of the Court of Claims. To put it briefly, people are wondering now how he was ever tolerated as a Probate Judge.

The still increasing debt of municipalities is attracting some attention and creating, we are glad to say, some alarm. Almost all the cities of Massachusetts, for instance, bave heavy debts which some time somebody must pay, while there seems to be no probable advancement of the State either in population or wealth. A local debt ought, we think to be considered as an investment; and if it does not promise in time to pay itself, it ought not to be con-